Business Notices.

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in BIRS, RIBBOAS, DRESS GOODS, LINEXS, EMERCIDERIUS, LACES, HANTILLAN, HOSERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., Machanta from

every section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

87 g. a.v.s., Horteliscon & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenest., four doors below Breadway. Praised by the world of fissilion, indered by good, faster and experience, and pronounced families by the new upper prost, Kare a Spaine Strice or Hars laughe at compension. Call at Mr establishment, No. 50 Brandway, and examine it.

PARIS HATS .- The attention of our customers is called to our areal importation of the intest style of Peris H. LEANY & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Pashion for Gentlems Huts, Aster House, Broadway.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS .. -- Buyers of these

Grode will find at THE OLD STAND. No. 164 Bowers.

A great assertment at remarkably few prices. A District & Co.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY. An extensive and appeting variety of the above goods at low prices will be found at

UNION ADAMS'S

Usion Abane's
Hoslery and Under Garment Manufactory,
No. Sell Brandway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nihlo's Golden.

REMOVAL. - SMITH & LOUNSHERRY Would respectfully inform their ficineds and the public that they have changed their
business ascattin, late No. 448 Pearlest, to No. 436 Brandway (one
does below Grandwal). They are now proposed to each last their new
Spring Styler, consisting of Messic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Tareeply and lugratio.

CANETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertuing to the trade.

PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first PIANOS.— Where without the Enlan, and with the cole-paration Pianes, with or without the Enland with the cole-trated iron frames and directar reales. T. Gilbert's Bonder Pianes, Hallett & Camaten's Pianes, for the old expandanced iron of Hallett & Co., House Waters Pianes and those of their makers at whole-asks or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianes from \$75 to \$150.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA-CHERKS—No Markine heretofter offsted for any expression of those new manufactured and said by the Avery Sewing Markine Co. No. 251 Broadway. The comparity of their construction observation their liability of a time out of repair, the practical stay of the effect and their distribute, render than the outer precised Markines is free from the legal controversy in when a finet and times are involved which feet is of great consideration to purchasers. These in controvers in the stay of the stay of

ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS OF OUR OWN IM FORTANION.—Just received and now open 200 pieces specially Midellion Centripiece Carpets, Royal Vilvets, Topentry, Brasse with elegant Rays and Table Cove, to match, at HIRAM ANDERSON Ten spacious Sales Rooms, No. 98 Bowers, Buyers will plante to

TRUSE' 4. - Crys tal Palace only prize mean awarded Massa & Co., No. 14 Madandare, for their Rapinal Com-

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. - ROBERT M. Parsing is the sole remarks are in the United States of the schemated Safes, and F. C. Govern's impensional definite lost resulting the less halve and L. et al. which did in the world. No. 102 Penrish, one does below Mendendame, formerly WINDOW SHADES,-We have on hand the largest

and best sesertment in the new which are will sail to do less a others less than on be purchased the where. Our stock said as very variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. Bluke & Co. Manufacture a und importion No. 100 Cherhan see. REMOVAL .- HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. beg leave to

inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old forestim (No. 5 Waits), which is to be made down) to the spacing store. So, 19 Nessens, between Pine and Codorets, where, in addition to very extensive Sales mone, they have a Picture Gallary, on the second floor of up-and of Street in length with good light, Ar. They will continue the Sales to the above place, as usual, of Works of Aff and Vertin Furniture, Paintings, &c., of which due notice well be given in the daily passers.

Now READY .- An extensive assortment of welld experient SPRING CLOTHING of the next materials and a despetient SPRING CLOTHING proces. Entire or observed able styles at extremely less process. Entire or observed able styles at extremely less process. Entire or observed and experient No. 100 Full on the Entire Company of the Enti

SEWING MACHINES .- The Records of the United SEWING MACHINES, which is the Patrice upon one Sewing thin was granted to John J. Orec month, from 10,124. They has been assumed to John J. Orec month, from 10,124. They has been assumed to it. It covers the permits Northerness Sewing Machines. We have procedured this thought, in Patrice States Supermo Court, for intringeneers of said parent, whole combination of Howe's Lieuwess are intringed in version on violating our patrice. We have a companed present infittingers. Let the public heaves of touching the surface in intringers. Let the public heaves of touching the surface in the said of the said o

PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN OFFICE AND PATENT INVIRONMENT THE THEY CARE AN INTERVENT ASSESSMENT THEY CARE ASSESSMENT THEY CARE ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT

Dyspertic, Kidney and Dropsical Complaints -Work's Schriften Annuarts. Schrieben when taken in proper quentity as a diet driek and especially at dinner, is bound to be of fectual in most obstance business where the most of other remoches has been purposed in vain. The perfect party of all its materials as not it from the hability of injuring even the most impaired con-ditations, characterised by such symptoms. Put up in quart and on thorner, control by Formale by Formale by Grant & Co., Non. 165, 263 Brondway, and No. 10 Astor Brenton, Chark & Co., Non. 165, 263 Brondway, and No. 10 Astor

Office Of Million No. 1/3 Broadway.
Kirksten Persont House
Dellie & Co., No. Mil Broadway. No. 250 4th av.
3. & J. Combiscow, New York Hotel, and all the Draggists in
United States.

A SAD SIGHT.—Passing up Broadway yesterday afternoon, says a New-York relitor, when all the word was in nonnegative, we not a well dressed isdy leading a denaken men by the arm. What a sad shift thus to behild a heart-braken when health he relitable to the same that the test. Fly the poor day through a public street. Fly the poor dealth of the property of the poor street when he produced the product of the p

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS,

of its cure.

Sold by Boyd & Faul, No. 149 Chambers Chas. H. Eing, corner Brendway and John; C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Burchay; W. B. Cromble, corner Brandway and Missel, E. Guion, eer. Bowers, and Grand; J. W. Sheeden, corner Brower, and die, Griday Ramagerger, No. 62 Oliver, and C. S. Hutchings, No. 144 West Brendway.

m the trade to be addressed to Denomica, Accest, N. J.
New Branco, A. D.

It is a melancholy fact, but age will tell on the best

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, A CERTAIN CERE SEE FEVER AND AGES This new and interesting discourse in Vegetable Medi-ing the attention of physicians and invalids by the un-

Sold by Boyo's Paul, No. 10 Combened, and by C. V. Clerken's & Co. No. 10 Berlines, Whitesan Agency, and at ratial by Coas, H. Ring, conner Reconvey and Johnsel, by W. D. Comer, comer Bouckeys and Milbert E. Ottos, comer Bouckeys and Milbert R. A. W. Shridten, S. S. Harringer, No. 14 West No. 62 Ottos etc., and C. S. Harringer, No. 14 West

Orders from the Trade to be addressed to

Orders from the Trade to be addressed to

C. D. Designat.

New Brancowick, N. J.

Toylor NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC. -- GOTTSCHALK'S TOUR-ANIAN GALOT, the master show of this regular author, played him at all the Concrets, throughout the United States and through the success-price 75 cms. This Monards Battle-Son one of the Mutchings,'s very best places, spring and finder spain insertes the thing for the day-spring Decrets. Surfax Adams insertes the thing for the day-spring Decrets. Surfax Adams in the surfax Adams and surfax and the surfax Adams in the surfax Adams in the surfax Adams in the surfax Adams in the surfax and the surfa

A CARD TO THE LADIES .- The Ladies and others are

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!-Persons Shong Mourning Goods, will find it to their advantage to exemine rester, as it treatisties event structs mecanize for those wearing not, as prices 20 yet cent, lower than the usual prices asked. Best lock Kid Oloves at 4: per pair.

Lat. Latentages & Late, No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS-SILKS-SILKS.-LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 507 Broadway, will offer Trus Monarco d cases of Righ New Plas Silks at \$1 per yard that are worth \$1.500 d cases do at h per ye chas see worth \$1, and all other aview of Silks a punity chasps. Al-500 dosen Labras' susy Kir Gloves at 4 per pair.

HOLD ON, HOLD ON -You seem to be in a tremendous hurry. So I amy I am bound for the Drug Store, to get a box of Leocock's WAYERS. My wife has been out shapping, and come home with we if the dand a hurry local, and there is no living without this medicine. She has seen one of the neighbors had has been deed to the standard of the metabors and has been able to the All Drugsides will then. Charles H. Rive, General Agent, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE BAREGE DE LAINE AT 124 CENTS PER YARD, -We will open Twis Monking I case fine Hankfie de Laixe et l per yard, worth 25 cents; Fixe Printin Moskins, I : Rich On GAMDES MOSKINS at 25 cents; New Printin Bakeges from 1/2 ora to 55 cents per yard. Leading to a Les No. 247 Rendwey. CREAP DENTAL OFFICE.—BEAUTIFUL TEUTH AS

25 per cent, below usual charges, warranted purfactly allaged TRATH est, if required, without removing the roots. Sixula Trati-upon atmospheric plates. The Mangle Letton to pervend you for tracting testin.

Dn. C. A. Prick, No. 571 Franchese. A FACT; READ IT.—REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE cures all suffe of Sures, Cuts, Burns, Phys. Renkes, &c. and is suff, at cents a box, by C. H. Rixu, No. 192 Brandway A. H. D. Savins ton Proprietura.

HOUSE FURNISHING FANCY HARDWARE, WOOD

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—In another column may be easily advertisement of Silas C. Herrick's Patent Champton of Mas C. Herrick's Patent Champton of Mas C. Herrick's Patent Champton of the American fire in an analy. A Safe that drame books and papers during a fire, is the champest kind of the companies of declars may often than be saved; and are the great frairy among the manufactures to excel each other, and to produce the best article. Mr. Herrick's reputation to America to the result of many years experience, with frequent tests to large a patent England he was honored at the Wird's Yair with a cost for "the best Safe."

each 100 Sea equate, equal to four city Lots, and 100 Fanats will be divided among 800 subscibers, on the lad of May, 1854. Fach so settler, for only \$15, payable in invaliments, secures Four Burning Lots, 23 by 100 feet, in a delightful and healthy location, not be coldhe relativated Lake Rontonion of or a Fanot of from two to twenty ner contrated Late Kontonion of the Farth of from two to twendy acres. A few anheredees, only required to close the books. Apply to Chas. Wood, Ng 200 Broadway, where maps and pamphine can be had gardle. Reference can be much to the Hou Henry Melry of the American Institute Rooms, No. 151 Broadway; G. H. Suract Ji., No. 31 Libertham, John C. Boockes, No. — Energy.

No. Il Libertoni, John C. Baccke, No. — Esseven.

BLACK LACE VALLS.—We have just reserved from Astrina 40 Lace Vans which we are sming at \$1 each bey are well worth \$51 also Block Lace Long and Square Showla bey are well worth \$2. also Collect Lace Vallant Soc worth \$2. a very law prices, also Collect Lace Vallant Soc worth \$2.

CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES .- The most reliable

A. B. HOW E. AMERIC SEWING MACHINE CO.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

WIGS AND TOUPEES .- BACHELOR, of No. 233 Broad-

259 GREENWICH-ST .- Embroidered Window Curins, Marcellies and Lencaster Quilte, all sizes: Table Limms Crash napers, &c.; Barieges, Lawrs, Bariege do Laines, Silk Tissless rocato, Crasp and spiring Shawks, of every descriptions of Goods from emitton daily.

6. B. Williams & Co. No. 239 Greenwichitett.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GREAT EFFICACY OF

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF STATES OF THE CONTRACT OF STATES OF THE CONTRACT OF STATES OF SOME TIME OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONT For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Saxba, No. 100 Fultonian, former of William of , and C. H. Riven, corner Johnson and Broad-

A Certain Lord went Princely Dressed," once Heteparthat "principal was the severelinest thing on earth 5 of wealth." Well, we do not gained that, but we do also gained that we do also gained to the control of the gained that make Control and the control beautiful by C. V. Clicarvana & Co. No. 81 Burglay et., Green at far New York and welling.

The Popular Carpert and OlleLotti, &c., &c., es-disharment of Metadary & There we also have been appreciately distinctive feature in the admirally engineer to a stabled, in an emined degree state the muscular entire of the inking joiling of seelery—but since the embry pariner Williams (Chorry commerced in since many years say, that pursue of the

now completed their arrangements to meet the pressure demand for their new style of speculid exaparities, Or Ac, the productions of the some emission manufacture and America, and as the period basarvived when merchan

WINTE HAIRS AMONG YOUR WHISKER-SIR, MY ero's Excrision Dvr., sold and privately op

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1854.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of Tax SENT-WEEKLY THERE'SE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to pross. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamphip Asia salis from this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK Think se can be left with the following Agents LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-

Paris-Mr. Etcurnoan, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must be

In the Sepate, yesterday, a number of memorials against the Nebraska bill were presented. The In- In the five years that followed the passage of the dian appropriation bill was then taken up, discussed at considerable length, and the amendment making the by Mr. Walker, to more than 800,000 tuns, or nearly

Senate then adjourned. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, asked consent to offer opening of mines, the construction of machinery, and the Danube, and thus keeps, though we think a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to to the making of cloth, iron and other commodities, House then passed the bills for the construction of roads | longer heard, as in 1841-2, the cry of "Give me in Minnesota, and for the relinquishment of title to lands owned and claimed by the Chippewa Indians in Minne | "my wife and family have nothing to eat." On the seta and Wisconsin, and for their domestication and | contrary, the demand for labor of every kind, skilled civilization. The Committee on Territories reported and unskilled, increased so much more rapidly than a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Con- the supply, that wages rose rapidly; and, with every their admission as a State into the Union. Referred | the part of each member of this army of laborers to purto the Committee of the Whole on the State of the clase the fruits of the farm, to the great advantage of Union. The House then went into Committee of the the farmer. Never was a resuscitation so rapid and without concluding action thereon, the Committee exercise by the free people of the Union of the right

HAIL STORMS .- Two hall storms passed over a portion of Frederick County, Md., last week-one on Wednesday, and the other on Thursday, doing much damage to the The Catorin Whig says that three miles south of Middletown the bail-stones were as large as hen's eggs. At the farm-house of Mr. Jacob Smith over seventy panes of glass were demolished, and about ninety broken at the house of Mr. George Shafer. The garden truck in that section, as well as the branches of the young fruit trees, were completely cut to pieces by the hail. In many places hall drifted in banks to the depth of two to three

The city of St. Louis was visited by a thunder storm on the 16th ult., which raged with great violence for an hour. The hail, which fell very coplously, did serious damage to the glass windows. Two hundred and fifty dollars worth of glass was broken in the windows of the Union Presbyterian Church; and the windows along the sides of the steamer Ben Franklin struck by lightning, though not particularly injured.

Michigan,-The Kalamazoo Telegraph proposes the holding of a Young Mon's Independent State Convention in view of the Douglas Nebraska scheme and other questions of State and National importance. The Marshall Statesman and The Coldwater Journal also advocate the policy of making nominations at the next campaign without any reference to old political issues; and thus bring about a union of all the opponents of the aggressions of the Slave power and to seeme a reform in the State Govexament and the enactment of important general laws. The Michigan Telegraph says:

Party feeling, pride and old and fasty projudice must be inld, en-tity by saide, and partitions easter upon the as a common came. No more safel action can be had by any one party alone—it must originate from the union of all men thinking alike upon the

The Detroit Free Press, the Pierce-Nebraska-Liquer agan, of course is opposed to the formation of such a poinical organization, feering the everthrow of "regular De-"morracy" thereby. But opposition from that quarra-will not be likely to deter the Friends of Freedom and Political Independence from uniting their efforts age-Slavery Extension and Wrong.

ington and Jeffersen, that protection tends to increase | they can now with difficulty be sold, and only at the value of labor and land, and to enrich both la- prices so low as to secure the payment of enormous borer and land-owner. Whether right or wrong in interest. this, the votes of their Representatives have, on all occasions, proved that the bellef existed; and it does, certainly, exist to so great an extent that were a vote to be now taken on the question whether protection should be maintained or abandoned, apart from all other issues, an overwhelming majority would be found favorable to its maintenance. Such being their belief, it would seem to be right and proper that they should be enabled to set in accordance with it; and yet, although almost thrice as numerous as the whites of the slave States, they have rarely been allowed to exercise the slightest influence upon the action of Government in reference to this most important subject. Why this has been so is, that in the slave States every white person votes for his property as well as for himseif; while in the free States men vote for themselves slone. In the House of Representatives five millions of southern whites counterbalance seven millions of northern ones; and in the Senate the taxes paid by the

North for the purchase and protection of Louisians.

Florida, Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri, are repre-

sented by ten Sensterial votes, and thus it is that

southern property and northern contributions for its

purchase are made to work for the enslavement of

At the date of the passage of the tariff of 1925,

northern men.

outhern men like Madison and Jackson were still of the belief that protection was, in a high degree, ad- | they had to sell. vantageous to the country. The latter had then but recently given to the world, in the letter to Dr. Coleman, his opinion that the country had been "too long "dependent on British merchants," and that all that was required for assuring its independence was able a few hundred thousand more persons to become consumers of agricultural products, thereby diminishing to the same extent the number dependent exclusively upon agriculture for subsistence. No one, however bigoted an advocate of British free THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA AND ITS RESULTS. trade, can, as we think, now read that letter without being strengly impressed with the correctness of the views of its distinguished author, southern as he was. Neither can any one compare the condition of the country in 1833 with that which had existed but half a dozen years before, without arriving at the conclusion that a centinuance of what was then deemed the Democratic policy would long before this time have placed our cotten, woolen, and iron manufactures in a couditien no longer to need protection. The Democracy of that time had, however, never heard of the idea that the existence of a servile class, whose members were liable to be bought and sold, was essential to the maintenance of republican government. It has been since discovered by these South Carolina philosophers, at whose command the tariff of 1828 was repealed. That change was followed by speculation and bankruptey. and by ruin to an extent rarely exceeded in any country-the consequences of southern policy. Once again, in 1842, did the northern policy of protection to the free laborer prevail; but years were then required to repair the damage that had been produced: and during those years the free cultivators had to suffer from the less resulting from large supplies of food and wool, small markets and consequent low prices of all they had to sell. Furnaces and, mills were built, but time was required to build them, and, when built, years were necessary for giving to those who worked in them the instruction needed for the advantageous performance of their duties. The skilled laborers of 1833 had been dispersed by southern policy, and thus had been sacrificed an amount of northern capital ten times greater than could be replaced in a similar time by the profits of southern trade. Let our readers look back and compare for themselves the high position occupied in 1833 with the degraded one in which the country steed in 1842, and then determine if the losses of that period were not greater than would be compensated by even half a century of commerce with a people who, being buyers of laborers, believe in the advantage resulting from the enslavement of the laborer.

act of 1842, our production of iron grew, as was stated send out one or more steam or sailing vessels to search | far exceeding a hundred millions of dollars a year; for the steamship City of Glasgow-objected to. The | and the necessary result of this was, that there was no "work! Only give me work! Make your own terms: stitution and State Government, and providing for | step in this progress, there was an enlarged power on Whole on the several pending Territorial bills, but so complete, and it was a direct consequence of the rose. The Speaker then laid before the House the of the majority to direct the policy of the country. Message of the President in reply to a resolution | Free labor had this time triumphed over slave labor calling for information relative to the Rev. John Cook and its owners: but this did not suit the gentlemen Eichmend. The documents were referred to the who are now so anxious to insure the stability and Committee on Foreign Affairs, and then the House permanence of Slavery by giving a hundred millions of dollars for the purchase of Cuba, or making war to acquire it, at a still heavier cost.

The then existing policy tended to strengthen the free laborers, and therefore was it seen that it must be broken down; but this object could be accomplished only by an enlargement of the slave territory. more Senators, representing a State in which men were held as property. That done, the Secretary of the Treasury found little difficulty in furnishing abundant arguments favorable to the slave-labor policy. Addressing himself to the farmers, he assured them that their revenues were largely decreased by the enormous advance on manufactured goods consequent upon protection; but when he spoke of the public revenue. he assured them that prices were falling, and there was danger that importations would fall off and that a direct tax might be required for the maintenance of streets on which the hall-stones signted, appeared as the Government. It was the fable of the wolf and the though they had been riddled with musketry. Mr. Sel- lamb over again. The free-labor policy was to be relick's house on Walnut-st., was blown down, and the versed, and if one reason would not answer, another could be made that would. The advocates of Slavery had obtained power by the aid of two votes dragged into the Senate in defiance of the Constitution, and for the purpose of depriving the people of the North of all control over their own actions in reference to the impertant question whether laborers should be slave or

Four years later, the production of iron had fallen below half a million of tuns, when it should have fallen off a hundred and fifty thousand bales, when it should have increased two hundred and fifty thousand. consumption of cotten a million of bales, while the and pendent of all the world for hundreds, if not thou- ceive the breakers which are shead,

THIS IS THE LAST DAY .- 500 BUILDING LOTS. | THE SOUTH AND NORTHERN INTERESTS. | sands, of the commodities for which we have been The vast insjerity of the people north of Mason and giving bonds to the amount of hundreds of millions of Dixon's line have always believed with Franklin, Wash- doilars, until our credit has been so far affected that

What, however, it will be asked, should we be doing with all this enormous mass of iron, cloth and other commodities! In answer, we say that we should be consuming it. Had the manufacture of iron been permitted to grow as it was growing in 1816, the farmers and planters of the country would now be supplied at fifty dollars, instead of having to pay seventy or eighty, and they would now be making two miles of railroad where now they are making one, and buying two dollars' worth of agricultural machinery for every one they now can purchase. Increased facilities for going to market, and the presence of markets among the mines, furnaces and factories that would now be found among all the States from Maine to Texas, would be rendering their labor twice more valuable, and enabling them to purchase twice the cloth they now can When men produce largely and exchange readily. they can consume largely. The only difficulty now in the way of doubling the consumption of manufactures, is the fact that more than half of the products of agricultural labor are eaten up in transportation to the place at which they are to be exchanged for iron and loth. Were the mines of Missouri and Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, now in full operation, the farmers of these States would be producing far more than at this time they do produce, and obtaining twice as much iron and twice as much cloth for every bushel of grain

-Of these mighty benefits, and of the increased power, freedom and popular progress, that would have resulted from them, the North has been deprived by the domination of slave-owners in our national councils. And now the freemen of these States are called that we should adopt a policy tending to en- on to join in extending that domination, and giving it such power that it can never be removed. Will they lend themselves to the base and unholy schemes of those who would fain reduce all laborers to the weakness, ignorance and stagnation of bondage?

Austria, according to the English papers is on the eve of occupying Servia: whether with or without the consent of the Porte, we are not yet informed. Her position, not only toward the Sultan, but even hopes of reform that attended the last changes in the toward the allied western powers is not yet clearly defined, but still the English Government attaches the greatest importance to the alliance of the treacherous Empire of Central Europe. It is therefore of some importance to ascertain what is the real value | the interests of the City as partizan or personal conof Austria's alliance to Eugland, what it is to Rus- siderations may dictate. But in striking the offenders

along the Turkish frontier, from Cronstadt in Tran- of the Municipal Government; and in aiming sylvania to Cataro in Dalmatia, the principal forces be- at more complete and satisfactory Reform ing stationed as follows: In Transylvania, around | the importance of the Mayoralty ought not to be Hernanstadt, 50,000 men under Gen. Schlick; at Pe- overlocked. There can be no doubt that a truly efterwardein, opposite to Servia, 40,000 men under Gen. | ficient, bold, and decided practical man, elected by no Coronini; and in Dalmatia about 20,000 men under | political party, and recognizing no other obligation the command of Gen. Manula. From a military point | than to discharge his whole duty to the People, might of view, these forces would be much more formidable | do more good in that office and effect more beneficial to Russia if they were sincerely intended to aid | changes in the condition of the City, than in any other. Turkey, than to Turkey if they were meant to side | Accordingly we have looked about for this sort of with Russin; since, should the Austrians invade man, and, thinking we have found him, do not hesi-Bosnin or Servia as the allies of Russia, they would | tate to put forward his name as an Independent Candihave to encounter the national resistance of the Serbs | d. te for the Mayoralty at the next election. We refer in the first line, who are resolved upon opposing any to Mr. John N. Gentn,-and in nominating him we invader of their territory, whether Turk, Russian or expect to be seconded by all those who appreciate his Austrian; and of the Bosnians afterward who side with recent success in not only clearing out the Augean the Turks from loyalty. The Austrian army would, filth of Broadway, but in bringing the recreant autherefore, be sufficiently occupied, and could not give | therities of the City up to discharge their duty in that any effective assistance to the Russians, while the na- street, though we are not aware, that they do it in Hungary, where the Hungarian Serbs and Croats are | the People, without regard to old or new political already leagued with their kin beyond the Danube. parties, or in spite of them, if need be. We want no and a few words spoken by Eagland and France to Italy and Hungary would soon be followed by such a and political plunder in the Government of this meconfiggration as might, at the first onset, entirely tropolis. destroy the house of Hapsburg. Austria, as an ally of the Czar, is therefore of no use whatever to Russia; on the contrary, such an alliance could only weaken the Czar, as a revolution in Hungary might very possibly be soon followed by a outbreak in Poland-the

only vulnerable point of the Russian Empire. These considerations sufficiently explain the fact that the Czar does not insist upon Austrin's allying herself appropriation for California Indians adopted. The four times the quantity produced in 1842. The con- with him. He rather requires her to remain neutral, sumption of cotton grew from 200,000 bales to half a | and until now at least, he has succeeded. The neu-In the House of Representatives, Mr. Richardson million, and manufactures of all other kinds grew with trality of Austria secures for the Czar the neutrality of of Hilmons gave notice that early next week he would vast rapidity. A demand was thus made for labor, to Servia, the most warlike province of European Turkey. move a consideration of the Nebraska-Kanzas bill. be applied to the building of mills and furances, the It induces the Turks to detach an army of observation quite annecessarily, the best forces of the Sultan in and around Widdin, and by abstracting in this way some 30,000 men from the Turkish army of operation it indirectly strengthens Russia by about 30,000 men, since the Czar finds it unnecessary to detach an army of observation against Austria. Besides, since the army of Austria remains intact in the struggle, neutrality enables the Emperor Francis Joseph to interfere in the war, should it take a disastr sturn for the Russians, when by declaring for the Czar, with an army not decimated by war, he can obtain favorable conditions of peace for his great ally. Austrian neutrality, therefore, by hampering the operations of the Anglo-French alliance, and by insidious proposals of negotiation, guarantees the Czar against any humiliating peace even in the worst eventuality.

Austria's sincere alliance with England and France night indeed be a death-blow to the Russian pretensions on Turkey, if the army under Gen. were to enter the Principalities, and attack the Russians in the rear. But the Emperor of Austria, though in diplematic flirtation with England and France, has emphatically declared that, while ready to occupy any province of the Sultan in the interest of the Sultan, he can never make war against Russia. The cooperation of Austria with the western powers cannot go further must be brought into the Union, as she would give two than the occupation of Servia, in order to preserve it from Russian intrigues. But such a course would have ust the contrary effect, for it would turn the Serbs immediately into partizans of Russia. They are lealous of their independence, and should Austria invade hem, their resistance cannot but serve the Russian interest, and destroy all attachment to Turkey. The right wing of the Russians would not lose in strength, but be reenforced by the Serb movement, and Widdin and Kalafat would be turned by the mere fact of Austria's crossing the Danube as an ally of the Porte. But beside these military considerations, the posi-

tion of Austria has a direct bearing upon the course which may be taken by the oppressed nationalities of Europe. Should Austria join the western powers, the Revolution comes under the control of the Czar. and he can destroy Austria by her Slavonic populatiens, not in the interest of freedom, but in his own interest. Should Austria remain neutral, then the Revolution will naturally seek to act on its own account, and fight the battle of freedom separately from the Oriental war, without regard to England and France. Should Austria side with Russia, then England and France will obtain the direction reached twelve hundred thousand, if not a million and of the revolutionary movement, and become able to a helf, and the domestic consumption of cotton had | deprive it of those features which might be dangerous to the menarchical western powers, and Russin will be threatened with the reconstruction of Poland, and would have so increased but for the determination | while Austria resolved into her elements, may become of the slave power to direct the whole movement of a bar to Russia for the future, but a bar which can the Government. Before this day, the production of never become dangerous to England and France. ich would have reached two millions of tuns, and the | The western powers might now secure the direction & Centinental Europe for themselves, but their present weelen and other manufactures would have attained statesmen are utterly unable to comprehend the opa corresponding development, and we should now be portunity. They are drifting at sea and do not perPENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature has passed an act, agreed on by a Committee of Conference, providing for a Popular Vote on the question of Liquor Prohibition at the regular State Election next October. The terms of the act appear unexceptionable, and the vote by which it passed was very decided-in Senate, 22 to 7; in the House, 60 to 33.

We regret to see some sulkiness evinced with respect to this set by Pennsylvania Temperance men. The Lancaster Express says, " It is the same as the wriggle proposed by Mr. Quiggle two years ago, and will not be accepted by the friends of Prohibition. It means nothing, and is therefore good for nothing."

Under favor, we do not feel the force of this logic. The bill means exactly what it says-that the People shall be enabled and invited to declare, in an authentic manner, their will and pleasure with regard to Prohibition. That is a genuine significance, and easily understood. The Express must mean either that the Legislature have dodged the main question, which they should have fairly met, or that the decision of the People, one way or the other, will have no effect. We reply, first, that the motive or courage of the Legislative majority is not in issue, and is of very little consequence; and secondly, that the friends of Temperance can make the vote significant and effective if they will. They have just two things to do: 1. Organize, canvass the State. and put the right documents in every house; and 2. Ask each candidate for next Governor or legislator this one plain question, "In case the People should decide in favor of Prohibition, will you in good faith aid to frame and pass an efficient Prohibitory Law !" If any candidate says No. equivocates, or refuses to answer, they must beat him if possible, either with his 'regularly nominated' competitor or, if there be none such who has answered Yes, with a candidate of their own. If they accept the issue now tendered them-promptly, heartily, zealously-they may achieve a signal and beneficent triumph; if they reject it, they will seriously injure their cause, and give their opponents a good reason for arguing that they seek legislation which public sentiment does not require and will not sustain. We entreat them to act thoughtfully and wisely.

There is naturally a good deal of feeling about the failure of the present City Government to realize the Charter. Much of the blame no doubt lies with the Common Council, and grows out of the power of those representing the great political parties in the two Boards to league together and sell out to each other sie, and what would be the result of her neutrality. | in the Common Council, the public indignation should Austria has mustered an army of 200,000 men all not overlock the deficiencies of other branches local movement of the Serbs would soon extend into many others. We hope to see Mr. Genin elected by more politics, political intrigues, political inefficiency

PENNSYLVANIA.-The Legislature has passed an act limiting the work of minors absolutely to ten hours por day. An attempt to stipulate that those over sixteen years of age might contract to work eleven hours, was sanctioned by the Senate, but the House refused to concur, and the Senate receded. The Senate's test vote stood, Yeas 18; Nays 13. On the final passage, Yeas 27; Nays 4.

EMPLOYMENT .- There is now work enough for all. The individual who stands idle acts from choice, not necessity. Every man can find something to do, almost anywhere, recially in the western States. The following, from The Joint (III.) Signal, is a sample of the notices we find

In our western exchanges:

Wanth — Scores and scores of mechanics, carpen ers and house of the property of the property of the property of the property of the present of this year in Joint. Masons a non-entrees, &c., are also broad demand. There is work enough to keep twice the number whave in our city constantly employed. If mechanics or manufacture is wish to find a home where they can do better than they can in any other place in the country, let them come to Joilet. BROOKHAVEN.-Suffolk County is to be free from

the scourge of legalized rumselling for the ensuing year. The new Board of Excise met at Miller's Place on Monday, and decided to grant no licenses for the ensuing year. Brookhaven gave Gov. Seymour one of the largest macritics of any town in the State, and this is her answer to his Veto of the act of Prohibition. Iowa on the 3d ult. elected Dr. James D. Eads

(Dem.) of Fort Madison, Superintendent of Public Instruction, over Rev. Mr. Stewart, (Whig volunteer.) by seme 3,000 majority. Hon, Myron H. CLARK, State Senator from the Ontario District, is proposed in The Carson League as Maine Law candidate for our next Governor.

THE RAISING OF THE ERICSSON.

A special Reporter from THE TRIBUNE office visited the Ericason yesterday. The ship lies easily on a soft bottom near to the dock of the Cunard steamers, in Jersey City.

She stands perfectly upright, her two tall masts, with yards acress, standing as erect as when she lay at the wharf. At high tide the wheel-house deck is about two feet out of ter, and the saloon deck and her bow-rail just on a level with it. When the tide is out the water falls below the main rail of the ship, leaving her upper works in full view. Capt. Bensen with his wrecking schooner, the Rio Grande, and his divers in submarine armor, is alongside and engaged in stopping the ports through which the water entured that sunk the ship. A large canvas is drawn around the ship, the upper edge of which is above the water and forms a sert of bag, encasing the vessel. When the open ports and deadlights shall be all closed by the livers, which was likely to have been completed yesterday, nothing will remain to be done but to get the steam pumps on board and free the ship. The water in the harbor, in consequence of the late rains, is very turbid, and the divers are unable to see while beneath the surface. They are thus left to prope their way about the ship, and are compelled, mainly, to feel out the places which are to be stepped. Should none be overlooked in this rather blind survey of the premises, it is probable the pumps will be set work to-day on the ebb tide. Two of them, it is thought, will be enough to free the ship of water sufficiently to get her affort. Several offers have been made to raise the ship by contract. The price asked has been in the neighhood of ten thousand dollars. This the fewners regard quite tee exerbitant, and the labor of getting her affort, therefore, goes on under the direction of Capt. Lowber the commander of the ship. It is an easy job compared with what it would be if the ship was in the position she was first represented to be, that is, entirely submerged except the tors of her wheel-houses. The damage to the Ericsson must be very consider-

able, owing to the swelling of the wood-work in the finshed parts, and the necessity the accident imposes of a thereugh overhauling of the machinery. Still, the disaster will work no essential injury to the great experiment.

The curious operation of mon working in submarine armor may be seen at the Ericeson. Above water they when thus clad, the most helpless of mortals. They are clothed in a thick and heavy India rubber dress, with belts about their less and body illied with shot to the weight of about 128 pounds. The head is incased in a

buge copper cap, resting on their shoulders, with glass before the eyes and mouth. At India rubber tube of about an inch diameter, is connected to the top of the copper cap. The other end of the tube is attached to an air-pump.
When the mouth-piece of the cap is closed, which of coalsis done preparatory to the descent, the air-pump is vigaously worked. The air thus forced in at the head finds its way out through the dress where it terminates on the arms, and semetimes by a tube from the breast, guarded against the introduction of water. When the diver is time equipped for his submarine excursion, he lies helples on the deck. A rope is attached to his body, which is possed through a block on the yard arm, and he is hoisted like a motionless piece of baggage over the side, and lowered into the water. He soon descends to whose he does not materially feel the weights attached to him and begins to help himself and control his own movements. His motion and position under water are clearly disclosed by the violent agitation directly over his head, on casioned by the escape of the air pumped through the tabe which leads to his miniature prison. A single line is taken in the hand of the diver, by which he signalizes, those above water. One pull is the signal to be taken up, two tulls for less air, and three pulls for more air. The work which the diver can perform is quite limited, but it is done with considerable celerity.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, May 2, 1851. The Veto on Miss Dix's bill is in type and will occupy

about three columns of The Globe. The Committee on Foreign Relations will refuse to sans. tion Mr. SLIDELL's views with regard to the suspending of the Neutrality laws.

Some Southerners say that the absent Northerners will play "sneak" on the Nebraska bill. Will they ! Great regret is expressed that Mr. WHELLER'S humans oposition to send a vessel in search of the missing steamship City of Glasgow was objected to.

The Scientific Association held its annual election today, with the following result: President, Dr. Torroy; Permanent Secretary, Walcott Gibbs; Treasurer, Mr. Elwyn: Recording Secretary, Lawrence Smith. It .voted to meet in Providence on the 16th August, 18 An interesting discussion on the Dora coal fields to c place to-day. The Association adjourns to-morrow. A singular abuse of the franking privilege and fraud ap-

on the Post Office has come to light. A packer for two members of Congress, and authorized to use their names for frenking documents, has been detected selling franked envelops at 50 cents per handred. A Claim Agent purchased a let and inclosed 1,100 circulars to pass through the City Post-Office, when an investigation led to the det tion of the fraud. The matter has been compromised. Gold \$3 pieces will soon be issued.

The President's veto of Miss Dix's bill is expected to-mor-

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE Wasairoron, Taesday, May 2, 1854.
Mesars, THOMPSON (N. J.), DODGE and WADB presented memorials against the Nebraska bill.
Mr. CHASE presented the remonstrance of the vardy meeting of Friends of Indiann against the Nebraska bill.
Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing votes on the Military Academy bill, reported that the Senate receds from its amendments increasing the salaries of Professors of French and Drawing. Adopted, Mr. BADGER offered a resolution directing inquiry asto the expediency of authorizing the President to cause the

Mr. BADGER offered a resolution directing inquity atto the expediency of authorizing the President to cause the examination of the coal fields near Deep River, North Car-olius, with a view to the establishment of a National Ar-

tina, with a view to the constraint of the transfer at that place. Adopted.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up.

The amendment making the appropriation for California dians was debated, and the whole subject of proper policy with the Indians discussed. Amendment adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RICHARDSON (III.) gave notice that early next week he shall endeavor to bring to the attention of the House the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He made this statement that gentlemen might be advised; he did not intend to steel ch on them. \\ At what time !"

A Voice—At what time?"
Mr. RICHARDSON—That will depend upon circumstances. The friends of the bill intend further to resort be every fair parliamentary means of bringing this question to the consideration of the House.

Mr. COX said that he had had no intimation of the intention to bring this bill to a vote at the time indicated.

Mr. RICHARDSON reminded the gentleman that he did not intend to press it to a vote, but to bring it up for consideration.

sideration.

Mr. COX agreed to that. He most heartily was a friend of the measure, and should express himself to that effect, should be have an opportunity.

Mr. RICHARDSON said his desire was to have the discussion on the bill itself. If they should fail in that, there were other means by which, at a proper time, they could bring it before the House and get a vote on it.

Mr. WASHBUKN [of Ill.] desired to ask his colleague in what way be would bring it used.

what way he would bring it up?

Mr. RICHARDSON replied he would advise the gentleman when he got ready to do it. He had now said all he

Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.) asked leave to submit the Mr. Williams A. College and the Secretary of the Navy be end be is hereby to following:

Reselved. That the Secretary of the Navy be end be is hereby to therefore the cond out mmediately one or more steam or sailing vessels with three-months' provisions on board of each together with idunkets and warm clothing for 400 persons, to search for the months strambly 'tity of Glesgow, which is supposed to have met without a recident, either in machinery or spars, and is now among the leg, which has lately been seen in harze quantities in the North Athante Obran. If the Secretary of the Navy has not Government results in his dispond he is hereby authorized to freight or charter suitable vessels for the purpose, to be paid for out of any money not otherwise.

Mr. LETCHER (Va.) objected, and therefore the reso-

Mr. LETCHER (Va.) objected, and therefore the resolution was not received.

The House passed the bills for the construction of roads in Minnesota, and for the relinquishment of title to lands owned and claimed by the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and Wiscomin and for their domestication and civilization.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for their admission as a State into the Union. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on bills relating to Territories. Without concluding action thereon, the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the measage of the President in reply to a resolution calling for information relative to the Rev. John Cook Richmond. Among the documents, one from the Charge des Affaires to Mr. Marcy contains the following, under date Vienna, January 6, 1854;

contains the following, under date Vienna, January 6, 1854;

"I have been very much annoyed by constant applications from the Rev. January Cook Richmond, about whom I wrote to you at some length in my dispatch No. 6, to obtain satinfaction in his behalf for various wrongs which he asserts to have been committed by the Austrian authorities in Peath against his person at his honor. His relations with those officials have gradually become more and more erious, while he linguis in and about Peath, contrary to his former design, and apparently with the clear object than to continue this serio-coule workers. I have written object than to continue this serio-coule workers. I have writen being time and again, arging him to slanding a field in which he could expect to cain no ismels of real value, and to feare the state of the not Chiletian sympathy lost. In return he has notified to be not Chiletian sympathy lost. In return he has notified to we not be correspondence would be had before year. I can to respond a discussion of burying failed in the pumpi defar ou one occasion has a few to the under Minister of Foreign fairs about his case and require to the under Minister of Foreign gaziny as I had mason to doubt lift of the might be dealt with a substant his case and require to the under Minister of Foreign gaziny as I had mason to doubt his hesperson, and to supject his fairs about his case had been to the summance possible I was at early supported in persons who had dealth and her weard that the exaction all persons when fail under assertion, and to support his much had become for his many her more dealth with and have beased the narrow boundary line which womentimes as parties a really separate will adulty your mind. I finish that he made have passed the narrow boundary line which womentimes as parties a really separate will adulty your mind. I finish that he made have passed the narrow boundary line which womentimes as parties a really separate will adulty your mind. I finish that he made have passed the narrow boun

Mr. Marcy writes to Mr. Jackson, on the 29th of Febru-

ary list:

"The Department entirely approves of the product steps you have
taken in the case of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, and learns with plants
ure that he is no longer on Austrian territory, and that you are at
length relieved from the annoyance and anxiety to which you have
been subjected on his necount." The documents were referred to the Committee on For-eign Affairs. Adjourned.

WILMINGTON MAYORALTY.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Tuesday, May 2, 1854. Dr. Heyward the Maine Law candidate was to-day elected Mayor of this city by 170 majority over John W. Alderdice, the regular Whig nominee.

SLOOP-OF-WAR JAMESTOWN-LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 2, 1854. The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Downing, arrivel here this afternoon, in thirty-one days from Pernambuco,

The steamship Quaker City, for the Charleston line, was launched this afternoon at Kensington.

OPENING OF THE CANALS—THE NATIONAL PRINTERS UNION.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 1, 1854.

Water has been let into this section of the Canal, which is all in good order. Forty-two boats had cleared with produce up to noon.

The National Printers' Union assembled here to-day.

About 30 Delegates are present.